speech of Judge Strange, OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

In SENATE, September 21, 1837.

on the bill imposing additional duties on cer tain officers, as depositories in certain cases. Mr. Calhoun's amondment being under con-

Mr. President:- That our country is now in a most extraordinary and interesting crisis, seems to be conceded on all bands; and the public mind is greatly distracted as to the causes of this crisis, its nature, and the course it behooves Con-gress to pursue under it. In this state of grees to pursue under it. In this state of things, every nan to whom a high trust is committed in relation to these subjects, and especially each member of this body, ought openly and frankly to offer his views and opinions concerning them. By public opinion all the measures adopted by Congress must ultimately be tested, that outble common any hoars. and that public opinion may have fair play, and our constituents an opportunity of judging of the fidelity of their representatives, on every measure so important as the one under consideration, the ressons which have determined them should accompany their votes. It is this consideration that impels me to ask the attention of the Senate on the present occasion for I know full well that I might as well address the marble pillars which surround us, as this honorable body with any resus, as this noncranic body with any res-sonable hope of bringing conviction to a ringle mind. But I am solicitous that public opinion should be sound in the state which I have the honor in part to represent, and while I bring my own opinions in review before my constituway be, to furnish them with the rea

sons upon which they are founded. I have said, eir, that three questions naturally arise out of this crisis. First: Its causes, about which there is much contrariety of opinion. Many, resorting to the method so common to those who are determined to find fault, of using some general terms of censure, calculated to each the public ear, and carry away the judgment, without presenting it with any distinct object upon which it may exer cise itself, charge it to tampering with the currency by the Executive of the Union. This form of expression, like most others upon political subjects in use among us is borrowed from England. It was free by used in that country during Mr. Van-sittart's administration, when (as now with us) the paper currency being greatwho saw the vortex of suin towards, which the nation was tending, to rescue it, with Mr. Canning at their head, and these were branded by the minister himself as tamperers with the currency. Experience, however, triumphantly vindicated the former and convicted the latter of the rankest empiricism in matters of currency. Our modern politicians, not content with the use of the term as it originally came from the lips of the British minis-ter, have degraded it to a more fit expression of their own bitterness, and called it finkering with the currency, as if they sought to lower the Executive of their country to an equality with the mean and contemptible employment of a tinker. — Others come forward and boldly specify the measures of government which, as bey say, have produced all this mischief. Of this latter course no one can complain. It is a fair and manly mode of treating the subject. It appeals to the high and intellectual faculties of our nature, and not to our low passions and ignoble pre-indices. I hope never to see the day, when the ineasures of any administration are not to be arraigned at the bar of pub-lic opinion, and fairly tried by the people of this country, and approved and applau-ded, or condemned and abandoned; and if either the past or present administration has made any false step, I care not how soon it is pointed out and every man in the country made to see it.

The immediate cause of our difficulties, every one, I believe, admits to be an under succession.

undue spirit of speculation and overtrading. But it is said that the government itself has stimulated that spicit, and given to it its undue action. That such, to some extent, may have been the accidental effect of the removal of the deposites, and the consequent destruction of the United States Bank, in suffering numerous local banks to come into existence, which could not else have lived, and thus swell the paper currency, is not improbable. But then it is to be remarked that this would have been very inefficient, without the co-operation of other causes much more powerful, which I shall notice presently, and with which there can be no pretence for all the contract of the can be no pretence for all the can be not pretence for a for charging the administration; and be-sides, it was not the direct sction of this measure adopted by the administration, but the conduct of the states themselves, in the exercise of their free sovereign

tral, which armed the measure with all

The next measure which can properly the next measure which can properly be called an administration measure, to which mischief is imputed, is the specie circular; and I, for one, am altogether willing that the present and past adminis-tration should be made fully responsible for it. If it be true, (and no one, I fancy, can deny if,) that the evils of the times are the offspring of speculation and over-issues of banks, it would seem to follow that any thing which had a tendency to check these causes in the full tide of their action, must have mitigated the evils they were producing, and partially averted the eatastrophe they were preparing. Surelargely to the evils of the times; surely extravegant bank issues have stimulated, if they have not been the very food of the land speculations, besides having been the parent of other great and numerous evils. Did not the specie circular check the land speculations? Did not the specie circular check the banks in their career of expansion? If it did not this, it did nothing, and is an idle subject, either for praise or censure. But it did this, to some extent, and in so doing effected good; and my only regret is, it was capa-ble of doing so little. Its effects have, I believe, been overrated, both by its friends and its enemies.

I know of no other measure which can justly be imputed to the administration, and to which any effect can be ascribed in the production of the present crisis. But there are two measures, which I shall notice in their order, having vast efficiency in bringing it about. The first is the act of Congress passed in 1834, for altering the relative value of gold and silver. This measure met, I believe, with favor from all parties. In the pre-existing state of things, we seemed to be yielding to other nations a portion of the gold which, of right, belonged to ourselves, and all parties patriotically united in reclaiming our banished treasure, and cordially a-dopted the gold bill, as it is called. Nothing could be more specious than the advantages this measure seemed to promise us; and I will not say yet that its ultimate effect will not be beneficial. But its primary effect was to disturb that equilibrium which the currency had found under the existing state of things, and like elevating or expanding any portion of a fluid body, the effect was that it came pouring over to find its level, and flowed freely into this country. Other causes were in action to produce this tendency. American stocks and American bonds were freely discounted upon in England, and as the paper currency of England could not be used here, the pro-ceeds came over in gold. This influx of gold, in place of occupying the channels of trade, which it must have done had they not been pre-occupied with paper money, flowed into the banks, who, as well from the natural struggle between their paper and the gold to occupy the aforesaid channels, as from the confidence with which the presence of the gold inspired them, continually expanded their paper issues, so that the more gold came he more paper was thrown out to force it out of circulation and into the banks. Mean time the Bank of England found her specie leaving her, so that from October 1, 1833, when it was £10,900,000, £4,300,000, making a reduction in a lit-tle upwards of three years of £6,600,000, or within a little more than £300,000 of two thirds of its whole specie. Well might the Bank of England become alarmed; and she did become alarmed, and refused farther discounts for American purposes. What could be more productive of dismay to all connected with that kind of business, than this determination of the Bank of England! Not only were expected future supplies cut off, but, as the natural consequence of the cessation of supply, return was demanded of what had been already furnished, at the first moment it could lawfully be done. Can any man fail to see in this abundant cause the mercantile distress which follow ed? If there is any cause for wonder, it is that he distress has not been greater. especially when we look to another measure in this country, which must have ac ded to its violence? This is the second of the two measures, before alluded to, and is commonly called the deposite or distribution law.

This was no measure of the administration; on the contrary, the administrabut it was passed almost by acclamation by all parties in Congress, and received the unwilling assent of the Executive. Here is a cause adequate to have deranged the corrency of the country in the most prosperous and tranquil times. It will be remembered that the opposition the administration could exercise no conof a street to the other, in the same city.

which deposites did not, as the utmost, exceed three millions of dollars, was competent to the production of the utmost derangement and distress in the money market. What, then, must have been the effect of the removal of peat forty millions from place to place; scattering it from one end to the other of this wide continent; subtracting it from those channels of trade where, by the laws of commerce, it had found its way, and forcing it where no channels were open for its reception, and where, consequently, they must be ereated by law, through schemes hurried into existence merely to find employment for the unexpected treasure? You find the states in different parts of the Union, beset with devising plans for disposing of the money so unexpectedly poured into their lap, while those from whom it was subtracted are parting, as it were, with their very life-blood to supply it to those who have no use for it. Meanwhile the money lies idle until the states have de-vised some plan for its absorption into local circulation.

local circulation.

And do gentlemes rack their imagine tions in search of causes, when one so adequate for the production of all the phe-nomena before us is so ready at their hand? And when complicated as it is with the operation of the gold bill, as I have already presented it, is not the won-der rather that matters are po-worse? But when we bring these causes into union with the general causes which seem to have aguated the whole commercial world beginning I believe in China, and effecting all Europe, both continental and insular, nothing it seems to me but an anxious desire to find fault, would seek for the causes of the crisis in the measures of

the Government only.

But I believe, sir, that the foreign causes which have affected us, and those measures at home to which I have adverted, would have passed by us altogether innocuous, or nearly so, but for another cause. Gentlemen have only adverted to what the physicians call the exerting causes of the disease, they have o verlooked the far more important and radical cause—an injury which has been suffered by the constitution of the patient, and such an one as has been far more instrumental in the production of the present crisis than all the exciting causes before nonced. The history of our country has presented in its brief course more numerous and interesting crises than other nations have done who could boast conturies of duration. This is probably the joint result of the rapidity of our course and the novelty of the political problem we have been engaged in working. Launched by the result of our revolutionary struggle upon the wide waters of an untried political sea, we were without charts, and the voice of experience was heard in no distinct accents to direct our movements. Nothing, therefore, was left to us but to exercise the faculties we possessed in drawing upon analogy forguides in our trackless way. But pause to correct myself, we had a chart the most clear and explicit that the timid or skeptical could desire. But, alas! not one of those to whom has been committed the helm of state, has scrupulously steered according to its indications, but trusting to his own sagacity, has given to the vessel a wide birth, regardless of the consequences; and the result has been, some hidden rock or shoal, against which the slightest attention to his chart would have secured him, has brought up the as-tonished steersman in his confident career. But the vessel has proved staunch; and with nothing more than a change of bands for the control of her movements, she has stemmed every difficulty, and pursued her gallant course, the pride of her crew and the admiration of the world. The improvident steerage of its predecessors had thickened dangers around her, more numerous than those which beset the fugitives from the destruction of Troy, when the late administration came to the helm-it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that it could pursue no direct and onward course, but was compelled to adopt expe-dients to shun this rock, and escape that shoul; according to the circumstances in which it found itself. Yes, Mr. President, it is to departures from the strict requirements of our Constitution, that the chief, if not all, of our difficulties as a nation may be attributed. It is true that disappointment and calamity are the lot of man, whether we view him nationally or individually; but generally, if not inva riably, the inquisitive mind may trace ca-lamities to the sufferer's own neglect, or willful transgression of the laws of pru-dence. Happily in both cases, timely repentence is competent to defeat the worst consequences of transgression; and if the troubles in which we are now involved shall bring us to a conviction of our errors, and to sober resolution to sin

selves in irremidiable ruin. Suppose no tariff for protection but filled our coffers with useless and dangerous treasure—no United States Bank had triumphed over the Constitution, and the currency it had provided-no systems of internal improvement, by the General Government, with all its attendant extravagancies, had been adopted; how invulnerable should we have been to the evils of which we now complain! But all those things were done, and our Constitution, for the for mation of which the blood and toil of ou forefathers had been so liberally poured ont and expended, was fast becoming at unmeaning thing—a dead letter; but the present crisis awakens us to a sense of our present condition, and brings us to reflection. A literal construction of that sacred instrument which we have all ment, the only rational ground of hope for our happiness as a nation, the only guarranty against the evils of anarchy, violence and fraud, with which we are

Having thus glanced at the causes of this crisis in which we find ourselves. I come next to consider briefly its usture. But yesterday we boasted of an overflow ing treasury, and were at our wit's end for a place into which it might pour its superfluous riches. Real property was in demand at most extravagant prices; la-bor was high, and the products of the soil repaid to their hearts' content its indus trious cultivators; our merchants were daily becoming millionaires, rivalling in solendor and luxury the princes of lands where that title may be borne. Sudden-ly, as though smitten by the hand of some offended deity, or as if all that we beheld was a fairy fabrication dependent upon some dissolving spell, the whole scene is reversed. Our bloated Treasu-ry has collapsed; the millions we were beseeching somebody to keep for us, have disappeared, and the public creditor applies in vain for payment in the constitutional medium. The possession of real estate but marks the poverty of him who owns it; the laborer is without employment, or toils for half his accusomed compensation; our products linger upon our hands, a prey to corruption and the moth; and our merchants send forth one universal wail from Maine to Florida. These are the gloomy features in the crisis, and by many they only are seen in their unmitigated darkness; to me there are gleams of the most cheer ing brightness gilding the gloom, and, like the struggling rays of the sun upon the dark cloud of evening, come to the heart reflecting promises of hope and joy for the approaching morrow. The crisis is full of assurance that the wounds of the bruised and battered Constitution will be healed, and that, stripped of all the extraneous appendages which have obscur-ed its beauty and simplicity, it will be restored to its legitimate control over the affairs of this nation. So far as the Executive is concerned, he makes to us the declaration that the Constitution will, in its literal simplicity, be the standard of his actions; and it remains for the two houses of Congress to decide whether they will stand by him in the noble resolution. I trust they will, and, in that trust, I feel that this crisis is one for any thing but despair to the heart of the patriot.

I have now adverted to the causes at nature of the present crisis, matters in themselves of little consequence, and allogether inadequate to the time they have consumed, except so far as they may assist us in the determination of the third question, namely: what it behooves us to do in the present exigency. The evils we have seen are twofold: first, to the we have seen are twofold: first, to the United States Government as a body politic—affecting its vital principle, the very current of its existence, its fiscal soundness; secondly, to the individuals, or some of them, composing the nation—in blasting their present pecuniary prosperity and their hopes for the fature. These it behooves us to consider with a due sense of our responsibilities, and, if in our power, to provide for them's remedy; and here permit me to remark that cused of having recommended nothing a-dequate to the occasion; of having indicated no relief for the sufferings of the people. Will no relief be found, I ask, in the emission of \$10,000,000 in Treasury notes to be thrown into circulation If the want of a sound circulating medium be part of the distress, will it not be thus supplied to the amount I have men-tioned? And will it not be farther beneficial in infusing more vigor into the whole mass of the circulating medium in increasing the proportion of undepreciated currency to that which is already depreciated? Is there no rehef in extendance for the contract of t ing for four, six, and nine months, the credits upon duty bonds? Is there no re-

reasonable expectation, that therefore no relief at all has been extended. Great relief has, in my hamble judgment, been afe forded, and all that I shink could in rest son have been asked. But our first inquiry is, what it behooves us to do in re-ference to the revenue. And it is evident that the first thing is to make immediate provision for the supply of the exhausted treasury, and put saide such claims as in treasury, and pit saide such claims as in the present state of things ought not to be made upon it. This, so far as the action of this House is concerned, has already been done in the passage of the bills for the suspension of the fourth instalment to the states under the deposite law, and the emission of the ten millions of dollars in Treasury notes, as before mentioned; and it is next to be decided what course shall be taken to avert, if possible, a recurrence of the present calestrophe to the revenue. For this three plans are presented to our consideration: plans are presented to our consideration First, a national bank; secondly, a co tinuance of the present deposite bank sys-tem, with some modifications; and lastly, the plan recommended by the President and Secretary of the Treasury, and pro-posed by the Committee on Finance of an Independent Transcrat. The first of these has probably but few advocates, and has not been distinctly brought forward by any one, but we well know that the anxious eyes of some of this body are turned to it as the panacea, the great catholicon, for all political disorders—as the only instrument through which the country can be saved; and we have heard as much from the gentleman who has just taken his seat. But to this measure many objections present themselves: First, public opinion is, as I believe, decidedly against it, sod that, as I have already said, is at last the test to which every act of this body must be brought. Secondly, the present chief magistrate of the nation stands solemnly pledged against it, and must of necessity veto a bill for its establishment, even if a majority of both Houses of Congress could be induced to unite in its passage: and no one has the rashness to assert that it is to be spoken of as a possibility that two-thirds of these bodies would concur in overruling the President's veto. Thirdly, such a law would, in my humble judgment, be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. Tell me not that the contrary has been settled by authority. The simplicity of that instrument was never designed to be marred by the comments of the learned upon it. It was intended for the perusal of the plainest man in the country, and that he should understand it without any farther help than a knowledge of his vernacular tongue. Tell me not that in process of time the readings upon it are to be so multiplied, that, instead of a pamphlet of a few pages, voing. No authority for a United States Bank is to be found in the language of the Constitution, and I, for one, will lis-ten to no sophistical refinements which may seek to place it there by inference. Fourthly, such an institution is altogether er inexpedient, and totally inconsistent with the healthful action of our political system. As well might we expect the globe we inhabit to pursue the orbit marked out for it by the hand of its Creator, should some mighty comet come within the sphere of its attraction, as that our po-litical system should quietly perform its proper functions with such a mugram imperium within its imperia. There is another reason urged with great force by the Senator from South Carolina, who sits near me, and that is the triumph which would thus be achieved by the bank over the Government. The attitude assumed by that Senator in relation to this whole subject, is one of high moral sublimity, in which he has nobly sustainthe sphere of its attraction, as that our pe this whole subject, is one of high moral sublimity, in which he has nobly sustained himself, both by his matter and his manner; and the argument coming from him, that he would not yield to such a triumph over the Government of his country, is an argument which does credit to the heart which conceived, and the lips

which uttered it.

The second plan is the one proposed by the Senator from Virginia, to which he will not find many supporters from any real regard to the plan itself; and if any real regard to the plan itself; and if he succeeds in procuring its adoption, it must be through the instrumentality of those into whese motives it does not be-come me to inquire. But as that Sena-tor has addressed his old friends, he will allow me in their name to address him in return, and to warn him that when with foreign aid he shall have succeeded in heating down his old allies, it would in beating down his old allies, it would not be long ere he will hear the shout of triumph from the marble palace at Phila-delphia. We would gladly, if we could, make common cause with him upon the ground he has assumed; but believing it nutenable, we have retreated within the ramparts of the Constitution, and should they be battered into fragments about our ears, and we ourselves prostrated and

A. 7. aths. cres. 6w T, 7:

és,

r. 87—

d and iises. 8 and ains be reils. KS.

r Tu-

nd at come 9th, tober. 13th, 17th, Aid. en.

nging litia. to at20th
so the
lartisl;
d with
he law
private k car-at that fail.

m. 85-

ice.

C.

LLARE expira-carring And no lisher. ball ren lines

the for

live the Republic!"
Senator from Virginia ced to offer some of the reseons to believing. " Phou hast been al in the balance, and found want was a portion of the sentence writwall, against the King of Babylon, which caused that monarch's knees to smite together, and the sounds of guilty revelry to cease; and with great empha-sia may we address the same language to the deposite banks. This the Senator from Virginia denies, and insists that the experiment-has not failed. What would that Senator call a failure? Does he require that their brildings should be razed from their foundations, and made an heap. and that their piles of paper money should be committed to flames, before h will acknowledge that they have failed? When a merchant in any mercantile com-munity neglects to meet his engagements with punctuality, who pretends to ques-tion his failure? But these banks have not only failed to meet their engagements, but have flatly declared their determina tion not to meet them until it suits their own perfect convenience. What has rought us to our present condition, but leaning upon these broken reeds! but imprudent confidence in these faithless a ents! Should we have experienced any difficulty in meeting our fiscal engagements if they had, in fulfilment of theirs promptly paid up the drafts of the Treahave found any difficulty in paying up their duty bonds, had the banks, by redemption of their notes, preserved to ply with their obligations? The application of the merchants for indulgence is based upon the ground that their inabili ty to make payment is entirely owing not to the want of funds, but of such funds as the Government would be wil ling foreceive. Where is the individual who, hating trusted a private banker with his fonds, would trust him further, after his suffering draft after draft to come-back dishonored, declaring publicly that he had the money to pay with, and justly owed the debt, but that he did not think it his interest to do so, nor would be do it, unless his depositor would make arrange ments with all persons in whose favor be should draw, to take the banker's own notes, and consider them as payment? Mouves of friendship or of policy, or facility of disposition in a private individual. might induce a continuance of the trust after it had been thus abused, upon proper concessions, and a reasonable assurance That faith would thereafter be kept. But are the depositories of a nation's faul the trustees of a nation's wealth-to be moved by such considerations to lend a credulous ear to such promises? We have had such promises already, and have we any security that they will in future he more faithfully kepi! Have not the banks pleaded the tyrant law of peressity to excuse their fault, and will peressity be less imperious in future than we find a now! It is folly to expect it. But white the Senator from Virginia is breath denying the failure of the banks, in the next he is offering apolog. s for that, upon the existence of which he is vainty striving to close his eyes He attributes it in the first place to some great mysterious convulsion, which he oes not attempt to define, and which he assures us is never likely to occur again Next 'ne refers to the deposite law and the specie order, as furnishing sufficient apologies for most eccentric movements in the pecumary affairs of the country But chiefly he imputes the failure of the banks to the withdrawal of the confidence of the government, and insists that its restoration, is all that is wanting to set all this we right. But how, I would ask, is confidence to be created where it does Like fove, and hope, and fear, it must be the spontaneous offspring of the bosom it inhabits. As well might the assassin, in a paroxyem of penitence. seek to re-kindle the spark of life in the body of his victim, as this or any other legislative body to restore confidence to existence, after it has been murdered, either through accident or design. But gram that we could by the fiat of this Legislature wake up confidence to renewed existence in the bosoms of the people, ought we to do so, when we ourselves have not confidence? Would it not be a legislative fraud? Could we say to them, You ought to have the most implicit confidence in these banks as perfectly safe depositories of your wealth; as sound regulators of the commercial affairs of the ountry; as prudent circulators of paper which they have at all times the poto redeem; unless we ourselves felt this confidence? And do we feel it? I for one must confess that I do not, and would be putting my signature to a solemn falsebond were I to say that I did. The Senator declares that the only reason why specie payments were maintained in Engand and suspended in this country, is, that in the one confidence was sustained by the Government; and in the other prostrated. I have no besitation in admitting that, but for the failure of confidence, the banks in this country could have maintained specie payments longer, and that the failure of confidence must necessarily precede the stoppage of specie payments. But the true question is not

the dauses of its failure or continuance.

continued in England, and perished in this country; not, as the gentleman supof the two governments, but on account of causes which had passed beyond the reach of control from either government.

Nature, by mysterious and immutable ws, has connected canses with their effects; and one is followed by the other with all the certainty of the revolving year; and he who finds a cause adequate to he production of a given effect follow that effect, may fearlessly conclude that the latter is the offspring of the for-

It is equally a rule of sound philosophy that nothing which does not in its n apper adequate to the production of a given effect, is to be taken as its cause nowever immediately it may precede it. Now what act of the Government was dequate to the destruction of confidence The most that can be said is, that some of its acts may have been calculated to enfeeble, but not one can be pointed out adequate to its destruction. But there are two causes immediately before us sufficient, as I think, to account for the two countries when alarm was excited. The first is, that England was a creditor country, and this a debter country. The debtor could never draw from the creditor against his will, while the creditor had right to draw upon the debter to the attermost farthing of his indebtedness. When, therefore, alarm was excited, the Bank of England had nothing to fear but from her own citizens; while in this coun try, the banks were threatened with a drain from England as well as from their own countrymen. Standing as a credi tor, the Bank of England was receiving more than she was paying out, and every day her situation was continually grow ing better, and if she was able to meet the engagements of to-day, she would be still better able to meet those of to-morrow Not so with the American banks: theirs would be drain without replenishment; and looking before them to a vast chasm yawning for the reception of their specie as fast as they could tell it out, despair seized upon them, confidence expired, and they refused to engage in a work in the accomplishment of which they must perish. Grant, say they. I am enabled to meet the engagements of to-day; those of to-morrow will be still more numerous and importunate. The balance of trade will give to our riches wings, by which they must fly across the Atlantic, and be no more seen. We will take our stand at once, then, and not voluntarily pour out our own life-blood; but if it is taken from us, let it be by some slow and lingering process which will prolong our existence until some providential or fortnitous circumstance may interpose to save us from destruction. could be desired to account for the differ ent course of the banks on the two sides of the Atlanue? But vet there is another circumstance, which, as a co-operating cause with the other, doubtless precipitat ed the stoppage of specie payments in this country, which had no existence, and consequently could have no action, on the other side of the water. The Bank of England is alone-an unit, an autocrat. She had but one will to consult, and that will could act at the critical moment when its action might be necessary, She could continue to pay out her four millions of specie until the last million was invaded, and then, if she thought it expedient, could cry "hold! enough?" But the banks in this country were legion; with them it was a Bladensburg race, each atraid that the other, in the struggle for specie. might exhaust its store, and crush it for ever; mutual Jears prompted mutual forbearance, which could only be granted by a general stoppage; and the impatience of each to escape from the danger that threatened it, hastened a catastrophe which might otherwise have been longer deferred, if not altogether avoided. But whatever apologies may be offered for the failure of the banks, they have failed. signally failed; and if, as has been strongremarked by the Senator from South Carolina, it be folly to try natried experiments, it is madness to repeat those which have already failed.

But if we shat our eyes to experience, we must be deaf also to the lessons of sound theory, if we adopt the system proposed by the Senator from Virginia. Not only have the banks failed, but the principle of failure is incorporated in their very natures. The system of banking, as practised in this country, never can b safe until it is radically altered. The best of them issue from two and a halfy to three paper dollars for one of specie, and some have even gone as high as seven; and as long as the physical laws of nature continue to act, it is manifest that the banks must depend upon the whim, the caprice, the hopes, the fears, the clemency if you will, their bill holders, for their existence. And can that depository be deemed safe which carries within it such elements of self-destruction! But let us look a little farther. The banks will not take your deposites upon any other condition than that of predicating upon them a circulation of their notes. How then does the case stand? They take your deposites, and promise you to return them when soever demanded; but at the very same moment they issue notes to twice or thrice the amount of their promise to you, by which they engage to pay to A. B and the identical sum they have promised to repay to you. And does not every one see Now it is manifest, as I conceive, why it the utter impossibility of their meeting and how easily therefore would they per- a individual interest, tearing and subverting

three or four different engagements to pay the same identical money? What then are they doing but running the gambling risk that they will be called upon for but one that they will be called upon for but one of these sums at a time? But we are told, when they issued their notes to A, B and C, they took in exchange A, B and C's notes, well secured; for a like sum: Grant h to be so, and that A. B and C's notes are certainly ultimately good, is it not manifest that A. B and C's otes are on time, and are not imme ly convertible, and in fact that they would not be given but on time, while the notes of the bank are payable the moment they are issued, and all three sets might be immediately demanded. And why should they not be? The gambling hazard is taken that they will not. But furthermore, is it not perceptible that this increase of the circulating dium must greatly increase the nominal value of property, and that property holders will thereby acquire a false reputation for wealth, which, acting upon themselves and others, must lead them into speculations which, upon any sudden denouement of affairs, bringing-property to the specie standard of value. (and even below it, from the sudden panie produced.) will leave the banks not only unable to meet promptly the demands of the depositor, but even, after a great lapse of time, able only but partially to

return the principal sum? The banks have not only failed, then, but from their very nature are prane to failure, and a still further objection to the plan proposed, is drawn out of the natural liability of all the banks in the country to be operated upon by any cause injuriously affecting one. So that however scattered your treasure may be, the same fell swoop which robs you of it in New York, does the same for you in New Orleans-the same reversed alchemy which converts your gold and silver to inconvertible and worthless paper in the one city, does so at nearly the same moment in the other. Your loss is not partial, but comes upon you inone sweeping desolation.

Again: if the misfortunes before referred to were most likely to happen at those times when the Government could best bear disappointment, it might be less imprudent to encounter the hazard. But the reverse precisely is the case. It is in times of difficulty and public distress, when the means of replenishing from other sources the failing supply of revenue will be most are cut off, that the banks likely to disappoint you in their engagements. A war, for instance, is foreseen. and the Government has been hoarding its revenue to meet the exigency. It has laid up its millions in the deposite banks and is only waiting until they have accomplished sufficient to proclaim defiance, and chastise the insulters of the national flag: it is done. The cost has been counted, and it has been found that we have money enough and to spare for the projected enterprise. The star-span gled banner is given to the breeze, and the heart of every American is bound ing with the pride of country. alas! the treasure upon which we had counted is deposited in the banks, and they have discounted freely upon it .-War and commerce cannot go together, and commerce is the sole stay of inflated credit. Bill-holders become alarmed; and each one rushes in with breathless haste, fearful of being the last to present his claim. The banks in their best condition, can do no more than pay about forty per cent. upon their circulation; and their specie, of course, must be immediately swept, or they must take a determined stand, and refuse payment. In this state of things the Government draws upon the banks for some large sum to pay for the outfit of her army and her na-The banks offer it in paper; but this will not answer, and they have nothing else that they are both able and wil-

finish the picture. The banking system, as practised in this country, is, in my judgment, one vast bubble; and it is not improbable that those now living will witness its bursting; and when the explosion has taken place, as without reform at no very distant day it must, the men who succeed us will look back upon our present infatuation with as much amazement as we do upon that of the adventurers in the South Sea scheme

But I object farther to the plan proosed, on account of its tendency to lace the Government in the power of a party. You have seen the natural effect of a foreign war upon commerce and the banks. Is it to be expected then that a ommercial community could be calculated on as friendly to a war even when necessary and just? I am the son of a merchant, and it cannot therefore be supposed that I would willingly cast reproach on the tomb of my father. I should be recreant to all the best feelings of the buman heart were ! to deny to the merchants, that intelligent and worthy class of citizens, all the commendation they may so justly claim. Among them sull live some of the best and dearest of my friends; but still they are frail humanity; and who is there that can risk his interest and his duty to be brought in collision? It is in mercantle communities chiefly, if not altogether, that banks are to be found, and in these, under the deposite bank system. your treasure must be placed. A war is thought necessary, but the interests of a mercantile community are opposed to it; suade themselves, as many of them did-in the glorious strife of 1812-15, that it was unnecessary, annatural, and unjust, and how naturally would they unite themselves with that opposition which is never inconsiderable in any free country.

Money is the sinews of war, and with how little trouble might an opposition cut those sinnes at the very m were about to make use of them by causing the deposite banks to suspend their pay-ments? And, ere a sense of their country's honor and the danger of their fellow citizens, could triumph over their cal-culations of interest, and awaken that patriotism, which was overlaid but not ex-tinguished, the nation's flag might be dishonored, and her enfeebled army out to But a yet stronger objection than all

difficulty of compelling these sorpora-

should they choose to neglect, or find it

inconvenient to meet them. He who ex-

pects them punerually to meet their en-

gagements, might as soon look for the rain to descend upon his thirsty fields at his bidding. The absolute control of wealth is essential to its enjoyment, either for a government or an individual. That man is poor, and poor as winter, who calls countless millions his, which are yet beyond his reach, while hunger and thirst pinch him, and the inclement seasons beat upon his defenceless body, No man in his senses would willingly place himself in this situation; but yet i is precisely the predicament in which the government is asked to place itself. What means have you to compel an unwilling corporation to surrender up its hourd not reason and experience unite in teaching us that, as corporations are con-stituted and treated in this country, sums deposited with them, are placed messurably, if not absolutely, beyond the conwol of the proprietor? Look to the United States Bank, the creature of your own hands, and therefore, as was once vainly imagined, subject to your own control But you found yourself in your attemp to control it in the situation of the hero of one of Goodwin's novels, (Faulkenstien, if I mistake not in the name,) who, having sequired some magic power, created a monster, and infused into him the Promethean spark. He doubted not that the same hand which had created, could control. But that position is true in reference to one Power only, The moneter of Faulkenstien turned upon its creator, and compelled him to fly for his life. In like manner did the creature of your hands defy your power, and continues to defy it, holding on with the grasp of death to the treasure you have vainly striven to wring from it. With how much better reason then can you calculate on effectual control over lesser monsters which you did not create, and have no right to destroy? The truth is, they have already defied you, and you find yourself power less before them. They have defied the true majesty of the country, its whole people. And have you still the vanity to suppose that, with powers so properly restrained and circumscribed as yours. with strength gigantic as it may be bound and shackled in the massy fetters of the Constitution, you can bend to submission that which has defied the untrammelled might of the body from whom you derive the whole of your strength But grant to yourself, if you please, pow er as extensive as you can well imagine. the laws of nature must be yet stronger than you, and these banks, as constituted, will always be enabled to bring in conflict with you; nay, even to induce your own masters-those in whose breath you live and move and have your being, to great themselves against you for that brie and critical moment which embraces the main issue of such a struggle. For example: by extensive discounts and emisa demand upon its specie funds as to sweep them in a moment beyond your reach and thus anticipate any process of seizure you could possibly devise, and leave nothing for you to reach but irredeemable paper. Nay, even with issues at the most prudent rate, it might find its interest in the expenditure of its whole specie in the purchase of stocks, or other paper, not immediately convertible, and with the innumerable agents it could command, in the most secret manner convey it away while you were demanding payment, and thus foil you by the inflexible law that impossibilities can be wrought by no man; that payment cannot be forced from him who has parted with the means of payment. But grant that the specie remains in the banks as now, and its managers should deem it inexpedient, as now, to use it in the fulfillment of its engagements; by the use of no other art than that already so successfully practised, by interweaving with its own the pecuniary interests of the vicinity in which it might happen to be placed, it could cause every member of that community to spring forward as one man in its defence, and manly bo soms and warm hearts excited and misled for the occasion, would present a living wall, over which you would not pass, if you could, to get at the insolent corporation defying your just claims. Did you not hear the Senator from South Carolina over the way, telling us a few days ago of the ramifications, not of the branches only, but of the roots also, of these

institutions, penetrating as those of a tree

do the natural soil, the whole ground of

whereshever they are touched! What then must the spiret when you at them for fruit, whether full or em What agitation, what commoning What agitation, what commoning what confusion, will you make, when time shall have given to these roots a yet wider sprend and/a firmer hold? When you have fixed chains upon the viewless winds, and dragged them in triumph at the wheels of your chariot, then you find the power of controlling corporations, after you have trusted them, with out violating and trampling under foot principles held sacred in the hearts of the American people. You stand it as attitude with these corporations, like that of a man who is engaged in strife with a woman; he may have the physical power o subdue her in a moment, but there are moral barriers stronger than any brute force, which surround and protect both that have preceded it, and that, indeed, upon which they mainly depend, is the the one and the other, and secure to them the victory in every contest. A placing he self in the dishonorable and unprofitable belligerency before mentioned; and there is a similar chapter for us in the book of pridence. Neither will your boasied machine of a bankrupt law, such as has been proposed, avail you in the strife. It is not often that I differ from the Senator from Missouri, or the present Chief Ma-gistrate of the nation, but I am compelled to say that, according to my present beno such bankrupt law as posed can be constitutionally passed Congress bas power, under the tion, to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States; but its power is limited to the passage of uniform laws. It admits of very grave question whether any law can be considered uniform which is limned to particular classes of such persons as may be the subject of it. I kn it is insisted that bankrupt means ex vi termini, a broken bank; and perhaps that may have been originally the sole use of the term; but I am induced to believe that in the construction of language we must take the one we now speak, as under stood by those from whom we have derived it, our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. At any rate, we must look to the signification of language at the time it was ped in the instrument to be construed, and we well know that at that time all persons who dealt on credit were held to be liable to bankruptcy; and unless all such persons were made subject to the law, it might well be questioned whether it is uniform. But even if we allow that a law would properly be called uniform which contained the same provisions for every state in the Union, still, being a debateable question, it would excite the public mind, and in favor of the banks the aw would be rendered powerless by pub lic opinion. This, then, is a mechanical power upon which you cannot rely, and none other is left to sid you in coercing the will of those corporations to the per formance of duty.

ledgit bave to ou that I

forma

empt

has b

circu

have

offert

upon rigid ed al

In

deper

of rig

a dict

on th

This

spect to wh

per to

with

seque The

arisin

leged

overla

veren

Dall Ve

Cog III

sidera

point

propr

but o

ahras

Unite

ver, 1

tentio

dinar

foreig

su and

States

princ

territe

that t

States

ments

intere

from

might

foreig

States

this g

have t

claim ing th

broad

many

the pe

neces

tion i

peace

cy, ut

nor si

me ha

a trans

Th

depen

ally d

tion of

an ind

claim

dering

in the

Whet

States

such i

that of

in the

Blance

80

while

her a

Texia

sarily

that a

observation be reperforunder ly be friend

Overtu

reserv

espou

co; a

(To be concluded next week.)

From the National Intelligencer, October 6.

THE UNITED STATES & TEXAS. The documents communicated to the House of Representatives on Tuesday, last, by the President of the United States, in pursuance of the resolution of that House, requesting " the President of the United States to communicate to that House, if in his opinion it should be compatible with the public interest, whether aby proposition has been made on of the republic of Texas to the the part Government of the United States, for the unnexation of the said Republic of Texas to this Union; and, if such proposition has been made, what answer has been returned, and all correspondence which has taken place relating thereto," consist of a letter of great length from the Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republic of Texas (Hon. M. Hunt) to the Secretsdate of August 4, 1837; of the reply thereto of the Secretary of State unde date of August 25; and of the rejoinder by the Minister of Texas under date of September 12.

The object of the letter of the Minister of Texus is to propose a negotiation for the purpose of annexing that country to the United States, which is pressed upon the Secretary of State by such consideraed by a perusal of the reply of the Secretary of State, which we think it proper to insert entire, as follows.

To Gen. Memucan Hunt, &c.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has had the bonor to receive the note of his Excellency General Hunt. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Texas, dated the 4th instant, proposing a negotiation for the purpose of annexing that country to the United States.

That communication has been laid be fore the President, who has considered it with just sensibility. In giving to the undersigned instructions to present, in reply, a prompt and decisive indication of the course it has been deemed necessary ry to adopt, the President indulges the confident expectation that no unfriendly spirit towards the Government or the people of Texas will or can be imputed to the United States.

Neither the duties nor the settled policy of the United States permit them to !! into an examination of the accurred the historical facts related by Citt Hunt, nor to allow them, if even at a ted to be correct, to control the decisit

of the question presented by him. The United States were forement in acknowledging the independence of Mexico, and have uniformly desired and endeavored to caltivate relations of friendship with that Power. Having always, since the formation of their Government, been exempt from civil wars, they have learned the value of internal quiet, and have concentrally been anxious yell passive special sequently been anxious yel passive specta-tors of the fends with which their neighbor has been afflicted. Although, in the con-troversy between Texas and Mexico, circumstances have existed, and events have occurred, peculiarly calculated to the sympa effort of the Government has been to look upon that dispute, also, with the same rigid imparriality with which it has regard-

mph at may corpo-

in m

with a

power

brute t both

ure to

him-

1 there

as has

ef Ma-

ent be-

e pro-

n the

ut the

ited to

y law

ersons

w that

es that

use of

e that

under

ve de-

s. At

, and

per-

it is

that a

ne for

eing a

ks the

y pub-

v. and

ercing

ber 6.

XAS.

o the

esday

Juited

or of

old be

whe-

or the

exas.

eition

hich

onsist

creta-

nnder

reply under

inder

te d

nister

n for

ry to

upon dera-

ereta-

er 10

ate of

Gen-

and

dated

ontry

d be

the

t, in

ation

the

ndly

the

urted

nlirs

rigid imparisantly with which it has regarded all other Mexican commutators.

In determining with respect to the independence of other countries, the United States have never taken the question of right between the contending parties into consideration. They have deemed it a dictate of duty and policy to decide upa dictate of duty and policy to decide up-on the question as one of fact merely. This was the course pureued with re-spect to Mexico herself. It was adhered when analogous events rendered it proper to investigate the question of Texion independence. Phat inquity was made with due circumspection, and the result was not arrived at until its probable con sequences had been accurately weighed. The possibility of a collision of interests ansing, umong other causes, from the alleged superior aptitude of the climate and soil of Texas for the growth of some of the staples of the United States, was not overlooked. A sense of duty and a rescrence for consistency, however, it was considered, left this government no alterpaure, and it therefore led the way in reenertained that this act, and the mouves that conduced to it; even if no other considerations were to have influence, would point out to the government of Texas the propriety not only of cherishing intimate nd amicable relations with this country. but of abstaining from other connexions abroad which might be detrimental to the United States. Apart from this, however, it was presumed that government would enter upon the execution of the intentions intimated by its envoy extraordinary, with respect to connexions with foreign powers, with a full understanding of the just and liberal commercial sumlations existing between the United Sines and other nations. A pervading principle of those compacts is impartial treatment of the citizens, vessels, and pro-ductions of the parties in their respective territories. As it was not to be believed that the commercial allies of the United States would swerve from their engages ments, no apprehension was felt that the interests of this country would suffer from the arrangements which Texas might enter into with them.

The question of the anneration of a foreign independent state to the United States has never before been presented to this government. Since the adoption of their constitution, two large additions have been made to the domain originally claimed by the United States. In acquiring them, this government was not actuated by a mere thirst for sway over a broader space. Paramount interests of many members of the confederacy, and the permanent welf-being of all, imperatively urged upon this government the necessity of an extension of its jurisdiction over Louisians and Florida. As peace, however, was our cherished policy, never to be departed from unless honor should be periled by adhering to it, we patiently endured for a time serious inconveniences and privations, and sought a transfer of those regions by negotiations. and not by conquest.

The usue of those negotiations was conditional cession of these countries to the United States. The circumstance. however, of their being coloural possesdependent on the metropolitan Governments, renders those transactions materially different from that which would be presented by the question of the annexation of Pexas. The letter is a State with an independent Government, acknowledged as such by the United States, and claiming a territory beyond, though bordering on the region ceded by France, in the Treaty of the 30th of April, 1803 Whether the Constitution of the United States contemplated the annexation of such a State, and if so, in what manner that object is to be effected, are questions. in the opinion of the President, it would be inexpedient, under existing circumstances, to agitate.

So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texian Minister Plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part, so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties and respect her rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of Gen. Hunt were to be even reserved for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico; a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the uniform policy, and the obvious welfare of the United States.

The inducements mentioned by General Hunt, for the United States to annax. Texas to their territory, are duly appreciated; but, powerful and weighty as certainly they are, they are light when opposed in the scale of reason to treaty obligations and respect for that integrity of character by which the United States have sought to distinguish themselves since the eatablishment of their right to claim a place in the great family of nations. It is presumed, however, that the motives by which Texas has been governed in making this overture, will have equal force in impelling her to preserve. qual force in impelling her to preserve, as as independent Power, the most liberal commercial relations with the United States. Such a disposition will be cheerfully met, in a corresponding spirit, by this Government. If the answer which the undersigned has been directed to give the proposition of General Hant should unfortunately work such a change in the sentiments of that Government as to induce an an attempt to extend commercial relations elsewhere, upon terms prejudi-cial to the United States, this Government will be consoled by the rectifude of its intentions, and a certainty that although the hazard of transient losses may be incorred by a rigid suberence to just principles, no lasting prosperity can be secured when they are disregarded.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer General Hunt renewed assurances of his very distinguished consideration.

JOHN FORSYTH.

Department of State, Washington, Angust 25, 1817

The second letter of the Minister of Texas replies to some of the arguments of Mr. Secretary Forsyth, and concludes (besides the compliments of usage) with the following declaration:

"The undersigned most respectfully assures the honorable Mr. Forsyth, and through him His Excellency the President of the United States, that the prompt and decisive rejection of the proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States will not be imputed to an un friendly spirit to the Government and People of Texas."



HILLSEOR OUGE.

Friday, October 27.

CAUTION!-The Notes of the old State Bank of North Carolina, and of the old Newbern Bank, will not be redcemed after the 1st day of November next, and will consequently be utterly worthless after that day. They are now paid at the counters of all the Banks.

In compliance with our promise of last week, we have devoted a large portion of our paper to-day to the speech of our honorable Senator, Judge Strange. We intend to finish it in our next. As he seems to have intended it more particularly as a vehicle in which he might communicate to his constituents his senti. ments on important political points, his object might, perhaps, have been better accomplished if he had compressed them into a more brief space. We at first read over the speech with an intention of leaving out such portions as might appear of less importance in support of his positions, and thereby reduce it to a more readable compass; but though we find some passages which seem to be introthan illustration, yet they serve as connecting links, and leaving them out might, in some degree, mar its beauty. But we prefer to give the whole, because of another consideration; we choose not to be subject to the charge of unfairness, to which we might be obnoxious if we attempted to make selections. We have therefore determined to spread before our readers the whole of the speech; and this we do as well for the personal respect which we entertain for the gentleman himself, as for the importance of the principles in debate. But when we have given the arguments thus full on one side of the question, duty as well as inclination will prompt us to give equal extension to the arguments on the other side. And as the matters involved are of high importance to the country, we hope our readers will not grow weary in their search after the trath. Until the meeting of the regular session of Congress in December, we do not know that we can better fill our columns than by the publication of a few of the able speeches which were delivered during the late brief session; at least we may be allowed so to occupy them in the absence of more in-

teresting matter.

"discretion is the better part of valor?" or has his attention been diverted by " the multitude of his avocations."

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a notice inviting proposals for an exchange of specie for treasury notes; the proposals to state where the money will be deposited, and the lowest rate of interest to be borne by the notes when taken at par. The object of the Secretary is to provide specie for the purpose of effecting payments to such of the public creditors as may not choose to receive

The University of this state appears now to be in a more flourishing condition than at any former period. The number of students amount to 142, viz. 19 seniors, 27 juniors, 39 sophomores, and 57 freshmen.

M. Martinee Pizarro, minister to the United States from the republic of Mexico, has arrived in Washington City.

The Norfolk Herald states that five transports, with troops for Florida, sailed on Tuesday the 17th inst. from Fort Monroe for Tampa Bay.

The packet ship Susquehanna, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, was captured by a Piratical schooner just outside of the Capes of Delaware. She left Philadelphia on Thursday, and New Castle on Friday morning, and on Saturday was captured off the Five Fathom Bank. The information was brought to Lewis by a couple of pilots, and expresses were despatched to Milford, New Casile and Norfolk, in order that some armed vessel might be sent out to intercept them. The Susquehanna had on board 18 cabin passengers, 7 of whom were ladies, and 40 in the steerage.

The N. Orleans papers of the 5th inst. onounce the departure, for Texas, of Mr. Labranche, our Minister to that Government, and of Mr. R. J. Kerr, the Secretary of Legation.

The Courier des Etas Unis announces that the French Government has a agreed to pay to the United States the sum of 1,022,185 france and 92 centimes, as the interest of the four first terms of credit on the twenty-five millions stipulated to be paid by the treaty of July 4th, 1831, but not paid till the 22d of Merch, 1836.

The New Orleans True American of the 14th inst. says that the epidemic has greatly increased since the storm. The deaths amount to forty or fifty per day.

Indians for the Florida War .- The St. Lauis Republican of the 4th inst. says The steamboat Wilmington passed this port yesterday, for Jefferson Barracks, having on board one hundred warriors, destined to operate in the war against the Seminoles of Florida, They belong to the Delaware tribe, a nation of brave nd hardy men. We learn from Cantain Bean, by whom these Indians have been received into the service, that a party of hawnees, amounting to about one hundred men, are also expected to engage in this campaign. It is not probable that the service of any other Indians will be procured for this war."

The Indians, it is added, are to paid \$45 per month, while the regular pay to citizen volunteers is but 8 dollars per mounth.

STEAM PACKET HOME-FAR-THER PARTICULARS.

The Newbern Spectator gives the fol-lowing particulars of the loss of this illfated vessel, as collected from some of the

Surviving passengers.
The "Home" left New York at 4 o' clock, P. M., on Saturday, the 7th instant. Owing to inexcusable careless ness, or a want of knowledge of the navigation, she was run on the middle ground, abreast of Sandy Hook, where he remained four hours, when the rising tide floated her off. After this detention she pursued her voyage till Monday ning, without any farther disaster. On that morning it began to blow fresh, and the sea became rough, or in nautical phrase, " heavy," The unosual creaking of the timbers, and straining of the frail vessel, soon excited alarm among the passengers, and among the rest, two experienced sea Captains, from Portsmouth. lew Hampshire, became alarmed for their safety. As the day advanced the vailed among those on board, especially among the Ladies. A request was made to Captain White to "beach" the vessel, before night should come one as the only means of escape which hope pointed out. He refused, stating, as we are informed, that Mr. Allaire, the owner, had informed him that the "Horse" was not insured, that he was determined, therefore, to save the vessel, that she was new, well ed, that he was determined, therefore, to save the vessel. that she was new, well built, and capable of weathering Cape Hatterss, when the danger would be over. About this time the slarming information was given that the vessel had sprung a leak. Captain Salter, a passenger, who was them (with the consent of Captain White) in command of the "Home," set all hands to summing and bailing. The all hands to pumping and bailing. The leak increased rapidly, and although all the passengers, the Ludies included, assieted in the labour, the water poured through the rent sides of the devoted vessel in such torrents that all their efforts were mavailing. The person in comble to make for the nearest land, and the course was altered accordingly. In a very short time after, when yet fifteen miles Cape Hatteras, the water in the vessel had cisen so high that the fires were extinguished by it, and the machinery was consequently useless. Two sails were now the only means by which the shore could be reacted, one of which was blown away almost as soon as it was set. Under the remaining one the Boat. approached the land, and was kept affect with difficulty, by incessant labour. It was now night, and the gate continued. Previous to striking the beach, Capt. Solter requested the Ladies to leave the after part of the boat, and go forward, believing that their prospect of escape would be better there, should she run head on, as was expected. The awful moment was at hand!—terror prevailed, but fortitude and hope yet tempered it to resignation. It came! the keel grated on the sands—the boat heeled seaward—the breakers passed over her, sweeping erowds of human beings from her decks -her timbers were severed by each succeeding wave-nearly one hundred souls were hurried to eternity—and in less than half an honr from the time she struck, the work of destruction was completed!

When the sea-drenched and exhausted survivors reached their desolate landing place, between ten and eleven a clock at night, it was found that but thirty-eight had escaped, twenty passengers and eighteen of the crew. The nearest assistance was six miles distant, at the light house, whither many of them went, and were hospitably received. On their return, next morning, to the scene of the sad disaster, many bodies were washed on shore, among them two were recognized by Capt. Hill, and Mr. Hussey, as those of their late wives. Assisted by the resi-dents of the island who had collected, the metancholy rites of sepulture were performed as quickly as coffins could be made. When our informants left the fatal place, at 2 o'clock on Thursday, twenty bodies had been found, and we have since learned that a portion of the cabin which was driven on shore after their departure, contained the lifeless remains of fourteen ladies and one child!

The destruction of this vessel, and the consequent loss of so many lives, is attributed to inefficiency and misconduct on the part of her commander, Captain White—in obstinately keeping the vessel at sea, after experienced men on board had declared her unfit for the voyage, instead of selecting the safest landing place before the night came on. The incompetency of Captain White is said to have been " artificially produced;" in other words, he was drouk!

The following are the names of those

who were lost, as far as ascertained: Hardy B. Croom, esq. his lady, 3 children, and Mrs. Camack, a near relative, late of Newbern; Professor Nott and lady. Mr. Anderson, and David Toms, of Columbia, S. C.; Mrs. Levy and two danghters, Mrs. Bondo, Mrs. Hussey, Mad. Riviere, Mrs. Chors, P. S. Coben, Mr. Fuller, and Mr. Tileston, of Charles ton, S. C.; J. H. Fuller and G. H. Palmer, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Prince, and Miss Stow, of Athens, Ga; L. S. Benedict, of Saratoga; Mrs. Hill, of Portsmouth, N. H.; James L. Roll, Richard Sprague, George Brown, Wm. Can-roe, James Cunningham, Mr. James. Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Walker, J. Boyd, H. C. Bangs, W. Whiting, Rev. J. Cowles, C. Willeman, Mr. Wiley, Mr. Weld, Mr. Clock, J. Paine, A. F. Bostwick, Mrs. Camock, Mrs. Whiting, Miss Robert, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Faugh, Mrs. Miller. Mr. Desabye, lady and servant, Mr. A. Desabye, F. Desabye, Mr. omith, Mrs. Flynn and two daughters, Mr. Lalucque, Mr. Bacquet, lady, child and servant, P. Domingues, Mr. Labadie, Mr. Walton, Mr. Hazard, Mr. Camthers, Mr. Finn, and J. Root.

A terrible gale occurred at New Orleans on Friday and Saturday the 6th and 7th inst. Several houses were blown down, and a great deal of injury done to other property. Considerable injury was sus-tained by the shipping, and a steamboat was sunk. At Luke Ponchartrain, about 7 miles from the city, the destruction is still greater.—Several houses were des-troyed, and several of the best steamboats were sunk, and others forced on shore, from which they cannot be got off. The Will the editor of the Standard inform sea became more rough, the wind had in-us what has become of his correspondent creased to a gale, and consternation prewaters of the Lake rose so high as to

the Mississippi, from morth of down, are completely prostrated.
The Commercial Bulletin as New Orleans must be on open with and Gomorrah, to have merited all the ill that have befallen it within the last nine months. First the commercial embarrass-ments, then the yellow fever, and finally the elemental storm.

Outrages in mississippi.-The following particulars are given of some hor-rid outrages recently committed in Mis-

In Madison county, s Mr. Saunders. In Madison county, a Mr. Saunders, a respectable planter, was dregged from the bosom of his family, and mutilated in the most brutal manner, hesides criting off his nose and ears, and scarifying his body to the very ribs. He still lives, an object of horror and of pity. Another party of four or five Lynchers, broke into the house of Mr. Scott, of Wilkinson assectable member of the Recognition. county, a respectable member of the Bar, forced him out and hing him dead on the forced him out and hung him dead on the next tree. In the city of Vicksburg, on Sunday, the 24th ult an old gray headed man, named Grace, formerly of Warrenton. Va. charged with giving free papers to negroes, was tried before a magnetrate, and acquitted. The marshall endeavored to protect him from the mob, but was himself beaten; the poor wretch was stronged and florced, within heaving. was stripped and flogged, within hearing of the shrieks of his wife and childre This in broad day light, on Sunday. The Vicksburg Sentinel speaks indignant ly of these horrid outrages, and does not stempt to justify the latter on account of the notoriously bad character of the old man. Heaven preserve us from such a state of society as exists in Mississippi.

There is a prospect of hostilities with the Indians on the fronter of Missouri. The chizens of Jackson county were expecting an attack from the Osages, who had sent several threatning messages to them and committed some depredations on their property. The Secretary of State, in the Governor's absence, had issued a requisition for six hundred men; and it was thought the personal stien-dance of General Atkinson or General Gaines would be necessary.

A Cute Trick .- Not long since, a party went to the house of a notorious thief, in West Tennessee, in order to arrest him: and to prevent discovery, the company tied their horses a short distance off, and crept up to the house with the greatest precaution. The thief 'smelt a rat,' and slipt out at the back door, took the best horse in company, and has not since been heard of.

Capital-One of our steamboats from New Orleans, a few days ago, picked up a couple of mulattoes swimming in the middle of the Mississippi. There's a literal fulfilment of Benton's famous prophecy. Did not he foresell, that the yellow boys would swim up the Mississippi river? Prentice's Louisville Journal.

It is intimated that Government intend to make Fort McHenry, near Baltimore, a great military depot.

Weekly Aimanac.

OCTOBER.			Sun sets.				Iorn	after.	norn	orn
27 Friday,	16	38	15	22	30					
28 Saturday,	6	39	5	21	LA	×		57		
29 Sunday.	16	40	5	20	-		-	0	4	0
	16	41	5	12	S.		1	13	-	0
31 Tuesday,	16	42	5	18	15	-	3	-	63	63
1 Wednesday	15	43	5	17	5		31	=	31	
2 Thursday.				16		3	E	Full	18	Ne

Notice.

T is hoped that all those indebted to the firm of HUNTING TON & LYNCH up to the 1st of October 1837, will call and settle their accounts with the subscriber immediately, as such a settlement is absolutely necessary to the adjustment of their affairs. I hope this notice will not be disregarded LEMUEL LYNCH.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1837.

Thomas Webb, administrator of John Brown, dec'd, Green W. Brown, sen, James Woods and Ellen his wife, Asa Hudgies and Lavinia his wife, James Bradsher and sally his wife, William Terry and Elizabeth his wife, Green W Brown, jr. Martin L. Brown, James W hitefield and Jennett his wife,

Drury J. Brown, John Chandler, jr., and Mali-Petition for Sale of Staves,

Prittion for Sale of Slaves.

That Drary J. Brown, John thandler, jr. and Melina his wife, are not inhabitants of this state, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon them; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, requiring the said Drary J. Brown, John Chandler, jr. and Mahna his wife, to sppear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in pear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Boxborough, on the third Monday in December, next, and plead, answer or demar to the peti-tion, otherwise the same will be taken pro con-fesso and heard ex parte as to them. Witness, I harles Mason, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday in Septem-her, 1837.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 50.

Tuesday, October 10. In the Senate, the Treasury note bill from the House was received, and the amendments concurred in. The bill was then read a third time and passed-yeas

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Elmore relative to the correspondence on the subject of Texas and Mexico, having been amended at the suggestion of Mr. Adams, directing the entire documents, and not extracts, to be printed, was adopted.

The joint resolution from the Senate,

requiring the postage on letters by the express mail to be paid in advance, after a warm opposition, was ordered to a third reading, and passed.

The Sub-Treasury bill was then taken up, and Mr. Pickens addressed the House in support of the bill.

The bill extending the credit on merchants' duty bonds was then taken up. Wednesday, October 11.

In the Senate, after some additional discussion of the warehousing bill, and further postponing it until to-morrow, the remainder of the public session was consumed by a discussion of the bill " to revoke the charters of such banks in the district of Columbia as shall not resume specie payments within a limited time. and to suppress the circulation of small notes therein." The bill was finally amended, by striking out all that relates to the enforcement of specie payments by the banks, and leaving only the section which prohibits, after thirty days, any corporation, company, or individual, in district, from issuing or passing "any noie, check, draft, bank bill, or other paper currency of a less denomination than five dollars," under heavy penalties. In this shape the bill was ordered to a third reading.
In the House of Representatives,

the morning hour was chiefly occupied in a further debate upon Mr. Wise's inquiry into the abuses and mismanagement of the Florida War.

After which, the bill from the Senate to regulate the fees of Attorneys of the Umited States in certain cases, was read a first, second, and third time and passed. and requires only the assent of the President to become a law.

The House then resumed (in committee of the whole) the consideration of the Senate's Sub-Treasury bill, and the debate was resumed by a brilliant speech from Mr. Hoffman, of New York, a gainst the bill, and was further continued until the hour of recess, and after the recess, until the time of adjournment.

Thursday, October 12. The Senate was engaged during the principal part of the day in discussing the bankrupt bill-or rather the motion to discharge the committee from its further consideration. Messrs. Benton and Crit-tendon spoke at considerable length the question lies over one day. Before taking up this subject the Senate passed the ware house off -a bill surrendering to Mrs. M diam certain profits arising from contrar s made with individuals in relation to some of Mr. Madisen's works, and also the foreign copy right to Mrs. Madison. The bill concerning the District Banks was amended so as to reach. the issues of individuals only-and in this form was engrossed for a third read-

In the House of Representatives was occupied during the morning hour, in the consideration of Mr. Wise's resolution fo the appointment of a committee of inquiry on the Florida war; the question pending being on Mr. M'Kay's motion to ostpone the resolution till the first Monday in December next.

The sub-Treasury bill was then taken up, in committee of the whole, and consumed the whole day until nine o'clock at night; when the committee rose, and, against the earnest remonstrance of the chairman of the committee of ways and means, the house adjourned-yeas 102,

Friday, October 13 In the Senate. (the Vice President having intimated at the close of the previous day's sitting that he should not reoune the chair during the session.) the Hon. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, was elected President of the Senate pro tempore, without opposition. After an animated speech from Mr. Southard on the subject, the motion to discharge the judiciary committee from the further consideration of the Executive recommendation in regard to a Bankrupt Law was agreed to, and the remainder of the sitting was with closed doors.

In the House of Representatives, the morning hour was occupied in the consideration of a bill, reported the day before by the committee of claims, to amend the act of 18th January last, providing for payment of horses lost in the milita-ry service of the United States; which Ay service of the United States; which bill was finally ordered to a third reading, and was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The bill from the Senate conceding certain rights to Mrs. Madison, concerning her late husband's papers, was read three several times, and finally passed.

The bill from the Senate concerning the

The bill from the Senate concerning. District of Columbia banks, was tw read, and, after some discussion, ordered to lie on the table.

The Senate's Sub-Treasury bill was resumed, and powerful speeches against it delivered by Mr. Legare and Mr. Naylor, the latter of whom had not concluded when the hour of recess arrived.

After the recess, Mr. Naylor concludes

ed his speech, and was followed by Mr. Moore of N. York, Mr. Cushing of Massachusetts, Mr. Cambreleng and Mr. Wise. The committee then rose and reported the bill, and the bouse adjourned at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

Saturday, October 14. The Senate concurred in the amendment of the House to the bill for the further postponement of payment on merrevenue bonds

The bill providing for the adjustment of the remaining claims on the late depo-site banks, was received from the House and the amendments concurred in. was farther amended, on motion of Mr. Webster, and returned to the House.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wise's resolution was considered during the morning hour.
The Sub-Treasury bill was then taken

up; and on motion was laid on the table yeas 120, nays 107.

Upon this motion, the members from this state voted as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Deberry, Graham, Rencher, Sawyer, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Stanly, and Williams

Nays—Messrs. Bynum, Connor, Haw-kins, M·Kay, and Montgomery.

The bill providing for the settlement with the late deposite banks was taken up, and after considerable debate, was so ended as to extend the periods of paymont to July 1838, and January and Ju-

ly 1839; in which shape it passed, and vas again sent to the Senate. Some action was then had on appropriation bills.

The Senate having agreed to the amendment of the House to the bill providing for the settlement with the deposite banks, the bill came back to the House still farther amended, and occupied the attention of the house until half past one o'clock on Sunday morning.

Monday, October 16. The Senate met at dalf past 8 o'clock, and after having concluded the business before it, adjourned sine die.

The House of Representatives met at 8 o'clock, and the bill providing for the settlement with the late deposite banks was taken up. Mr. Adams addressed the house in opposition to the bill and amendment; after which the question was taken on concurring with the amendment of the Senate, and decided in the affirmative-yeas 106, nays 45

Several propositions were submitted as amendments to the Sub-Treasury bill, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed. The House then adjourned to the first Monday in December next.

LIST OF ACTS PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

An act to postpone the fourth instalent of deposite with the States.

An act authorizing a further postpone ment of payment upon duty bonds. An act for adjusting the remaining

claims upon the late denosite banks. An act to regulate the fees of district attorneys in certain cases,

An act for the relief of D. P. Madison, A bill to authorize the issuing of Treary notes.

A bill making additional appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities and thirty-seven.

A bill making additional appropriations

for the year one thousand eight handred and thirty-seven.

A bill to continue in force certain laws to the close of the next session of Con-

A bill to amend an act entitled " An act to provide for the payment of horses loss or destroyed in the military service of the United States," approved January 18,

Resolution directing the postage on letters sent by the express mail to be paid in advance.

Failures .- Addison rose but once to speak in Parliament, when the expectation of the House was so great and the eries of " hear him," so thundered in his ears, that he was intimidated, and sat down. The memory of Lord Shaftesbury, when a commoner, deserted him, whilst speaking on a bill for allowing counsel in case of high treason. Our great Tillot-son thought he could preach a sermon extempore, but was soon obliged to deseend from the pulpit, which was mounted immediately by Bishop Burnet, who had none of lillotson's defects in his com-

The Fidelity of a Dog .- A Canadian burglar named Lawrence Reynolds, late of 26 Moore street, entered the house of Davis Mills. No. 101 Greenwich street, in the city of New York, burglariously on Friday night, stole a trunk containing \$141, and was carrying it off through the alley way, when the house dog spring foriously upon him, and to avoid being torn into pieces, he was compelled to drop the trunk and retrest into the house and shut the door, where he was found and arrested by Mr. Mills, sent to the watch house, and probably to prison.

The fortune to which Miss Angela Duchess of St. Albans, is only £1,800,000 —say nine millions of dollars. She has changed her name to Couts.

A Brick House to be Built.

A Brick House to be 15th II.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Wardens of Orange County, to build a House one hundred feet long, sixteen feet wide, with three chimneys, six rooms, nine feet pitch, eighteen inches basement:

Two of the rooms to be strongly built, with grated windows, and shutters, strong doors, and good locks.

Persons wishing to contract, will deliver their proposals to Dr. James Webb, or Col Cad Jones, on or before the 4th Monday in November

For a more detailed plan, inquire as above. October 19. 92-3w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1837. Charles Dewey, &c.

Judgment. Richard Blackwood's Adm'r

Richard Blackwood's Adm'r

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Anderson Blackwood, Richard Blackwood, and Edward Blackwood, three of the children and heirs at law of Richard Blackwood, doceased, are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for the space of six weeks, that unless the said Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Orange county, at the court heuse in Hillsborough, in the state of North-Carolina, on the 4th Monday in November next, and then and there show cause why the lands of which said Richard Blackwood died seized and possessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the plantiff's recovery.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.

J. TAYLOR, c. c.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Orange County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

August Term, 1837. Henry B. Hutchins & Co. 7 Judgment John Careathers, adm'r. Zachariah Trice Judgment. v. The same. The same Jodgment. v. The same. The same Judgment. The same. George Trice

Judgment. The same. John M. Gee Judgment v. The same.

Judgment. v. The same. Robert Blackwood Judgment.

James King

v. The same. Thomas Adams Judgment. v.

The same. Benton Utley Judgment. v. The same. Kerr & King

Judgment. The same. Nathaniel J. King Judgment.

The same. Charles R. Yancy Judgment.

The same. Robert Blackwood v.

Judgment. The same.

William Kirksey Judgment. The same.

The same,

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court,
that Anderson Blackwood, Bichard Black
wood, and Edward Blackwood three of the
children and heirs at law of Richard Black
wood, deseased, are not inhabitants of this
state: It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsburough Recorder for
the space of six weeks, that unless the said
Anderson, Richard and Edward, appear before
the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be
field for Orange county at the court house in held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, in the state of North Carolina, on the 4th Monday is November next, and then on the 4th Monday is story the lands of which and there show cause why the lands of which said Stichard Blackwood died seized and pos-cased should not be sold, that the said lands sessed, should not be sold, that the said lands will be sold to satisfy the praintiffs' recovery,

> J. TAYLOR, c. c. 92 6w



TROM the subscriber, 18 miles North of Ralegh, near Fish Dam Ford, a large white HORSE and four MULES, one female muse, one wearing a small Bell. The Horse was purchasted from a drover, from Ohio. They were seen at Judge Cameron's Person Mills, on the 2d instant. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received; and a reasonable compensation will be given for their delivery. Letters of information directed to Rogers' Store.

ALLEN ROGERS, JR. Wake county, Oct. 9.

LOOK AT THIS!



LATIMER & MEBANE, AVE just received from New York and Phi-ladelphia, and now offer for sale, the lar-grat and heat assortment of

Rich and Fashionable. DRY GOODS

ever offered in this market; amongst which are STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Groceries, Hardware Queensware, Hats and Shoes besides many other article too tedious to men-tion. The Goods were principally purchased with cash, and will be sold low for the same. LATIMER & MEBANE.

Cash will be given for 5000 bushels of Wheat. 35-

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsbo-rough, N. C. on the 1st day of October, 1837, which if not taken out within months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Walker Anderson & Co Mrs. Sarah Laws Capt. Jos. Armstrong M B Andrew Murdock Andrew Murdock Shaderic Michel Micajah J. Bunch Shaderic Michel John Bane N N Rev. Wm. P. Biddle, 2 Mrs. Nelly Near antuel Baldwin Mrs. M. E. O'Daniel

Abraham Crabtres Allen Pollock Loften K Pratt Thomas Cate Alvis Crawford Stanford Cheek James C Connelly William W. Rapey A Haywood Ray John Riley John Redding Washington Rhodes Sarah Cain Lazerus Cate D

S Sheriff of Orange coun John Duglas ty 3 James Squires Robert Dorris E William A. Edmo Saudy Strain Bryan Strayborn John Scott Robert Gienn

Wm. James Turner, sr. Carter Garrard or Carrington H William Taylor Daniel Thomas or John A. F. Hughes Archibald W. Horner Thomas Vernon Rev James D. Hall Mary or Keirless Har-

William Wilkerson John L. Woods. Joshua Horne Henry Y. Webb John T. Johnston J. A. Wh Mrs. Wn Green White & Co Wm Latson Miss Mary Judkins Mrs. Clary Johnston THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

October 5

Those in arrears for postage will please call and pa, their respectives.
THOS. CLANCY, P. M.
90-

October 5. Mail Arrangements.

LL Letters to go by either of the Stages, should be loged in the Post Office half an ur before sundown on mail days. THOS. CLANCY, P. M.

September 28

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber having opened a store next door west of O. F. Long & Co. is now receiving

A WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF Dry Goods and Groceries.

recently purchased by him in New York, for cash; which he is determined to sell unusually low for Cash, or Country Produce, such as country Cloth, Feathers, Tallow, and Becawaz. the latter he will give cash, have goods to suit. He hoper that his friends, and those wishing to purchase, will give him a

B. CHEEK. September 28.

Notice.

ETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of NANCY CLOUD, deceased, at last May Term of Orange County Court, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. JESSE MILLER. Admr.

Notice.

HEREBY give notice to all persons whom it may concern, that my son denant Jackson is authorized to transact business for him self, and to become responsible for his conself, and to become responsible for his con-tracts, to as full and perfect a manner as if he were of full age. JAMES JACKSON, (of Jacob.)

Printer's Notice.

Transcerson when the gransmes of our Agricultural friends are overflowing with the products of a countilly harvest it may not be improper to call their attention to the empty or to of the Printer. Many of his subscribers have suffered their subscriptions to remain unpaid for two or three years, and some of them for a longer period; a delay which has subjected him to much inconvenience. All accounts due this Office for subscriptions and advertisements, will shortly be made out and forwarded to those indebted, and he hopes that no other consideration than the justness of his demand, will be necessary to induce a speedy settlement of them.

THE PRINTER.

September 15,

SPRING GOODS

O. F. LONG & C

their old stand, their Spring supply, consisting of every variety of Goods quality kept by the merchants of this place, vig.

A large used general assort.

ment of Dry Goods, De.

Gentlemen and Boy's Summer Clothin Printed Muslin, Ginghams, French Calico, Black and Coloured Silks, &c. &c.

Hardware and Cuttlery, Shot Guns, Hats, and Shoes, Bonnets, Crockery. Cotton Yarn,

School Books, Stationary, &c. All of which they will well at the lowest prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers only.

appl

no. Bank

N. B. All persons having open accounts. either on the books of Rt. Nichols & Co. or of O. P. Long & Co. up to the first of May, ato requested to call and close the same with cash or note, as circumstances make it absolutely necessary that their business should be settled up to that time.

May 18.

Equity Sale.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Orange County.

In Equity-September Term, 1837. Andrew Hughes's Heirs at Law, Experte. Petition to Sell Land.

N pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at september Term, 1837, the subscriber will proceed to sell, on the 3d day of November next, at the late residence of the deceased, on a credit of six and twelve ments, the Land mentioned in the petition, viz.

One Tract containing about 150 acres, lying in Caswell county. One Tract containing about 600 acres

in Orange county. Sale to commence at 12 n'clock. JAMES WEBB, c. & x.

WILLIAM W. GBAY'S Invaluable OINTMENT.

FOR THE CURB OF

External Diseases, viz: White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tu-mours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumstic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters. Eroptions, Biles. Whitlowsand a most effectual remedy for the re-

moval of Corns. Also, Beck with's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY

ALLEN PARKS. September 8.

Forwarding Agency. THE subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are chants of the interior, that they are stiff engaged in the Forwarding way, and that that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large Ware Houses at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding Goeds, apart from other boildings, and comparatively safe from fire.

WILKINGS & BELDEN,

April 5.

FARMER'S HOTEL,



Hillsborough, N. C.

MR. WILLIAM PIFER, the present condoc-tor of this well known establishment, a-turns his thanks for the very liberal patrosage would solicit a continuance of the same; as hopes, by strict attention to the accommed-tions, to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. The follow-ing are his prices.

Meal for Man, -" Horse, - 25 All Night for Man, "Horse, 374 All Night and of for Man,
Breakfast, for Horse,
Per Day for Man,
Horse, 37 August 19.

A Caution.

lem

ing i

trary

to w

I do hereby forwarn all persons from emply-ing or keeping on their premises my set DAVID, as I am determined to enforce the law against all such persons.— No debts of his will I pay, of any kind.

WM. D. RAY. October 3.

Rlanks for sale at this Office. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY DENNIS HEARTT, REE DOLLARS & TEAR, CR TWO DOLLARS

AT THREE DOLLARS A TEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS

FIFT CENTS IF PAID IN AIVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have their paper discontinued at the expliation of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermended.—And no
paper will be discontinued until all arrearged
are paid, unless at the option of the published.
Forsons procuring air subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar aid
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the post-measures in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the per
per must be post gaid